

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	46s. 9d.
Flour	18s. od.	Pork	83s. od.
Brown Bread	19s. od.	Salt	2s. od.
West-India Rum	35. 2d.	Bohea Tea	5s. 6d.
New-England ditto	25. 4d.	Chocol. per Dose.	20s. od.
Muscovado Sugar	51s. ods.	Bees Wax	1s. 9d.
single refin'd ditto	25. 2d.	Nut Wood	29s. od.
Molasses	11. 2d.	Oak ditto	14s. 9d.

**HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.**

C's Age.	Water.	High- rises		sets	H.	M.	H.	Weds.
		Water.	H.					
THURSDAY	8	4	after 6	6	before 6	6	6	6
FRIDAY	9	5	6	7	6	6	6	6
SATURDAY	10	6	6	9	6	6	6	6
SUNDAY	11	6	6	10	6	6	6	6
MONDAY	12	7	6	11	6	6	6	6
TUESDAY	13	8	6	13	6	6	6	6
WEDNESDAY	14	8	6	14	6	6	6	3 Aft.

To the Printer of the London Evening Post.

To the Printer of the London Evening Post.

SIR,

THE most wretched state or condition that a nation can be plunged in, or reduced to, is, when it ought not to keep peace, and dares not make war. And is not this the present unhappy condition of this kingdom? For does not Spain and Portugal now treat this once respectable nation, with the utmost contempt and indignity? Our Ministry may, perhaps, humbly remonstrate to these Courts, but dare not talk in a strain suitable to the dignity of the imperial Crown of this kingdom. Have not the Spaniards treated the English logwood cutters, at the Bay of Honduras, with the utmost injustice and cruelty? And have not our fellow-subjects there sent home their complaints about such unjust and cruel treatment? But have our Ministers taken any steps whatever towards procuring their justice? Hath not the Crown of Portugal, in contempt and defiance of all treaties of peace with this nation, laid the most insupportable burthens upon our merchants there? And have our Ministers taken any steps whatever towards procuring them justice, besides humbly remonstrating? Indeed, the time of our Ministers hath been so wholly employed in suppressing the rights and liberties of the people at home, and in securing themselves in their places, against the general dislike and resentment of the nation, that they have had no leisure hours to think of supporting the dignity of the Crown, or the rights of the kingdom abroad. By their grievous misconduct, and illegal, arbitrary, and unconstitutional measures, they have raised such a discontent, and kindled such a flame throughout his Majesty's dominions in England, in Ireland and in America, that they dare not think of supporting and maintaining the rights and honours of the British Crown, against the grossest insults and most open hostile actions of any foreign power. Indeed, they are very sensible, that a war, with any of the powers of Europe, would certainly turn them out of the places they have so greatly dishonoured; and therefore they will smother up, and keep from the knowledge of the public, all insults and open violations committed by foreign nations on the rights and dignity of this kingdom, as long as ever they can; and when they can neither hoodwink the public, nor preserve the peace any longer, they will retire with the scorn, contempt, and curses of the people.

From the Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser

NAVAL GRIEVANCES and ABUSES.

NAVAL GRIEVANCES and ABUSES.
SIR,
I Have lately made a visit to our dock yards, and I have also made it my business to enquire into the state and condition of the maritime affairs in general; and for the inspection of the public, in hopes they may be redressed by that means, I enclose them to your excellent paper. Yours, &c.

to your excellent paper. Yours, &c.
YOUNG CLOUDSLY SHOVEL.
THE Marines, that glorious body of people, who so highly distinguished themselves the last war.

who so highly distinguished themselves the last war, now do all the dirty, laborious work on board all guardships, because they have no sea-men.

plewmen, egad even the maids and nurses.
Ask this question on board that glorious bit of bunting at Plymouth ; ask that active Admiral who for his glorious services the last war is made—(worthy, sensible, gallant gentleman !) Vice Treas.



THE JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

AT THE EXCHANGE.

Colonel Luttrell has obtained the Reversion of
we hear, amount to near Two Thousand Pounds
per Annum.

An immense Civil List will neither make us formidable abroad, or rich at home; for when our Wealth is drawn from those Channels, by passing through which it nourishes the Common Wealth, our Weakness will be seen and known by foreign Nations.

Parliament will certainly meet either the 6th or 9th of November next; and the Reason of this early (though in fact but proper) Time of Meeting, is the Necessity of bringing the Affairs of America under the Consideration of Parliament; for by a Resolution which the Council have come to, the Ministry can take no further Steps without the Aid of Parliament. The Substance of the Resolution is, ' That the Bostonians have forfeited their Charter: and therefore to support this Revolution, Parliament must take away the Charter.'

August 2. Yesterday morning the cause of Mr. Onstow and Mr. Horne was heard before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield at Guildford: the Jury were summoned to be sworn at eight o'clock: nevertheless Lord Mansfield came into court at half after seven, and the Clerk began calling over the names of the Jury, and swearing of them, by which means only seven of the Special Jury were sworn, and five Talesmen taken, out of the box, tho' several others of the Special Jury came in at eight o'clock, the appointed hour.—The declaration contained two charges: the one, writing and causing to be published, two libellous letters; the other, the defamatory words spoken by Mr. Horne in his Address to the Freeholders of Surry, at the meeting at Epsom.—The counsel for the plaintiff were, Serjeant Leigh, Mr. Ladd, and Mr. Bishop, attorney; Mr. Charnley, of Guildford: counsel for the defendant, Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Messing; attorney, Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Phinias Coates, and Mr. Philpot, swore positively to the defamatory words spoken at Epsom, though they differed in the words they swore were spoken there.—The Printer of the Public Advertiser was examined regarding the letters published in his paper ; and Lord Hillsborough, with great precision and candour, gave the evidence required of him by the examining Counsel ; during the course of the trial, Mr. Horne addressed himself to Lord Mansfield, and in a very pertinent speech, pointed out a very material circumstance in his favour, which the court had overlooked.

Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Pownal, and Captain Burns, were in court, but not examined.—The Counsel for the defendant produced the strongest arguments in justification of their client; such arguments as we, and the greatest part of the people present, conceived so strong and convincing, that no Jury, who had heard and duly weighed them, could with any sort of reason afterwards find a verdict for the Plaintiff; but as we have not now time to enter into the trial at large, we can only promise our readers as full and circumstantial an account in our next as we usually give, and for the present inform them, that at a quarter after eleven the jury left the court, and at half past twelve returned, acquitting the defendant of the charge of the libellous letters, but finding a verdict for the plaintiff on the defamatory words in the speech at Epsom, with, (TO THE AMUSEMENT OF ALL THAT HEARD IT) *Four Hundred Pounds Damages.* But the Gentlemen of the Law declare. "This is no Verdict," the words spoken not being actionable; therefore an arrest of judgment will be moved for; and this very strange, unaccountable verdict, will, we doubt not, fall to the ground.

Another account says, Yesterday came on at the assizes at Guildford, before the Right Honourable Lord Mansfield, the cause between the Right Honourable George Onslow and the Rev. Mr. Horne; the Jury after staying out an hour and an half, bro't in a verdict for Mr. Onslow, with 400l. damages, which Mr. Onslow has ordered his Attorney to pay into the hands of Dr. Halifax, Treasurer of the

fund for the relief of Clergymen's Widows and Orphans in the county of Surry.

Yesterday at Guildford, the Sergeant for stabbing Mr. Smith at Westminster bridge, of which wound he afterwards died, was tried before Judge Smythe; the Jury found him *Guilty*, when the Judge sent them out of court again; on their return, they again found him *Guilty*; when the Judge again sent them out of court, and on their return they brought in a *Special Verdict*.

July 27. Several schemes have lately been presented to a Great Personage by some stanch friends of the Americans, in order to effect a lasting union between Great-Britain and her Colonies, one of which, it is said, has met with the highest approbation.

By ship just arrived from America we learn that the inhabitants of Boston and Philadelphia had refused to agree with those of New-York to open their trade with Great-Britain.

July 28. It is now said, that the entire abolition of the B—d and G—n party in the Cabinet, and the dissolution of the present—, were the actual *finis qua non* preliminaries of the Earl of Northington's proposals to the C— for the public good.

It is reported that, at the breaking up of the C—l yesterday, it was resolved to leave American affairs as they are, until the next meeting of Parliament.

QUEBEC, August 30.

Friday Night last, about 11 o'Clock, a Battoe, bound for Lake Champlain, belonging to Mr. Udny Hay, in a Thundergulf, off Point aux Trembles, founder'd, tho' anchor'd at 10 Feet Water, and five Persons were unhappily drown'd thro' Neglect of the Men's not cutting the Cable when order'd; Mr. Hay, after being about 11 Hours in the Water, on 2 Oars, was, with another Person, happily sav'd; It is thought the unhappy sufferers were Thunderstruck, as they were several Times call'd to, but return'd no Answer.—Mr. Hay, tho' much hurt is now happily recover'd.—The, Battoe, with that Part of the Provision, was sav'd.

NEWBERN, August 3.

A few weeks ago, we published an account from Beaufort county, of the murder of Mr. Henry Ormond, by his own slaves; since which we have received a true account of that tragical affair, which has been discovered by the confession of one of the slaves in the conspiracy: Five of them conspired against their master, and on the Sunday night he was said to have rode from home in quest of one of his slaves who was missing, the conspirators, after their master was in bed, went up to his room, and with an handkerchief attempted to strangle him, which they thought they had effected, but in a little time after they had left him, he recovered, and began to stir, on hearing which they went up again, and told him he must die, and that before they left the room; he begged very earnestly for his life, one of them, his house wench, told him it was in vain, that as he had no mercy on them, he could expect none himself, and immediately threw him between two feather beds, and all got on him till he was stifled to death. They then got his riding horse, laid the body across, and led him out to the road, tied his foot to the stirrup, and set the horse off: Next day he was found as has been before related. The slaves have been tried, two wenches executed, and one burnt at a stake, one made his escape, and is not yet taken, the other, who made the confession is saved.

BOSTON, September 10.

We hear Capt. Scott brought no Goods but what are agreeable to the Non-importation Agreement; he has also bro't with him a large Quantity of Cash for some of the Merchants here.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Non-importation Agreement (entered into on the 6th of February and 10th of March 1769) at Josiah Davenport's Tavern, September the 20th, 1770, THOMAS WILLING Esq; being unanimously chosen Chairman, it was determined by a Vote, that the following Questions be put.

First. ARE you of Opinion, that the Non-importation Agreement, as it now subsists, should be altered? Which was determined by a great Majority, in the Affirmative.

Second. Are you of Opinion that the Alteration proposed, should be to open the Importation of Goods from Great Britain, and other Parts of Europe, except Tea, and such other Articles as are, or may be subject to Duties for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America? Which was determined by a great Majority in the Affirmative.

Third. Whether it will not be for the Reputation of this City, to consult the other Colonies, before any Breach is made in the present Agreement? Which was determined in the Negative.

Fourth. Whether the Agreement is deemed to be broke or altered? Agreed that it is altered only.

Fifth. Whether any Goods shall be admitted to be landed and sold here, which shall fail in any Vessel from Great-Britain, before the 15th of January

next; until the Spring Vessels generally arrive, that all may be on a Footing?—Resolved in the Negative.

Mr. Thomson acquainted the Subscribers met, that Messrs. William Fisher, John Gibson, John Maxwell Nesbit, George Roberts, Thomas Mifflin, Daniel Benezet, John Cox, jun. Samuel Howell, Alexander Hukon, James Mease, and himself, considering the Non-importation Agreement to be broke by the Resolves now passed, no longer deem themselves of the Committee.

It was therefore determined that the Subscribers to the Non-importation Agreement be desired by public Notice, to meet on Saturday Morning next, at 10 o'Clock, at Josiah Davenport's, to choose eleven Persons, to supply the Places of those Gentlemen of the Committee, who have now resigned.

The Thanks of the Subscribers were then given to the Chairman, for his impartial Conduct in proposing the different Questions at their Meeting; also to the Gentlemen of the Committee, for their Care and Attention, in endeavouring to have the Non-importation Agreement hitherto complied with.

Extract of a private Letter from London, dated

July 12, 1770.

As to public Affairs, tho' America has been the Subject of two or three late Councils, nothing has transpired.—The Reports of the Day are, that it is under Consideration to bring a Bill into Parliament, making all Associations for Non-importation, &c. very Penal.—In short, to put the Merchants on the same Footing as the Journeymen Taylors, Weavers, &c. whose Combinations, as they style our Resolutions, are, by Act of Parliament, made highly criminal.—To change the Constitution of Massachusetts Bay, as that Province is considered to be the Source and Fountain of the present unhappy Divisions. I do not give these, other than as Reports.—But this you may be assured of, that the Return of the Boston Vessels, and the declared adherence of New-York and Philadelphia to the Agreement, has given a most sensible Alarm, and occasioned these Meetings of Council.—But their Feelings upon it are not those of Conviction, so much as Resentment, which there is no doubt they would give very sensible Proofs of, if repeated Disappointments in American Affairs had not made them extremely cautious and apprehensive.—But even the Enemies of America do Justice to the Public Virtue and Patriotism of its Inhabitants, which they allow is unparalleled in modern Times.

I was very much pleased with the Applause given Yesterday to the new Member for the City of London, who spoke of America in very respectful Terms.—The Opposition carry every Thing in the City by a great Majority. Upon our own Virtue and Firmness, and upon their Assistance to give them due Efficacy, all our Hopes depend.

[The following is inserted by particular Desire.]
Bordenstown, August 23d, 1770.

To Messrs. J. L.

J. R. and

J. L.

GENTLEMEN,

I have every Day expected to hear the People in your Town was in Motion, in order to show the World and all honest Men, how much they detest the *Judaizing New-Yorkers*, but I am surprised to hear this Day you seem very indifferent about the Matter, can this be True? Can you / a body of People enter into the most solemn Engagements, make use of all their Skill and Argument to induce other People to join in their Policy, which when effected and the Union made compleat, all at once in an arbitrary Manner, and underhandedly take back their Words and leave the rest in the Lurch for the sake of some present gain to themselves? I ask you can you / this with any tolerable degree of Patience? And will you not say such Men ought to be shunned, as Villians, Sharpers, even suppose the Consequence not to be worse than a Trick in Trade? I am sure you will agree with me in this, but when you consider their Defection is like Adam, it involves us and our posterity for ever, at least it's counterworking the only Scheme that could possibly be fell upon to gain our Freedom; but perhaps you will say the Tax upon Tea is all we complain of, and that is trifling to trouble ourselves about: I know some People have talked so that have not seen the Trick of the Ministry, but I am much mistaken if you have not considered the Matter better; you must be sensible the Tea is retained on purpose for a Tax against the Americans, you will remember they pass an Act to prevent our *slitting* Iron and making Steel, that made a little Noise for a while but pass over, then when the thought us ripe the Stamp-Act came, that they repealed because the Colonies was so much in Debt to England, now you / the present Act was nothing but for a *Tryal*, the Money arising will not half pay the collecting, you must see the Scheme is more for posterity than for present Profit to the Ministry, so that we are to be taxed, our Lives but small, but our Children; not only Paint, Glass, &c. but their very Stock and block, even to their Heads. Thus we are to be tax'd by act of Parliament, and we are to be tax'd by Acts of Al-

sembly, so we are to have nothing left but a sufficient Subsistence to get more for next Year.

My dear Friends, don't it make you *Shudder* and almost *Outrageous*, when you read the Act of Parliament, you know the Words are, the Parliament give and grant, to his Majesty, what is it? why not their own Estates, but the Estates of the Americans, and every Penny they put on us, is taken of themselves. Do not hesitate my good Friends, but little is expected from you, only a few Days loss of Time, and to put up with a few inconveniences for a little while, do not put it in the Power of your Children to Reflect on you, perhaps to curse you, and say you would not make one *Struggle* for them. Oh I think seriously of the Matter.

I am your Friend,
JOS. BORDON.

To Mr. JOSEPH BORDON.

SIR,

I T is an old Observation, and I believe a true one, that many a *Genius*, like a rich Diamond, lies buried in Obscurity, and that Fortune, ever blind to Merit, has condemned many to *drive a pair of Horses*, who are well qualified to hold the Reins of Government, and instead of a *Waggon*, direct the glorious Machine of well ordered Administration.

Nothing Sir, but the most unpardonable Inattention could have permitted the above Letter to have remained so long unknown; and I am really amazed that the Gentlemen into whose Hands it fell, did not sooner communicate it to the World. The Elegance with which it is composed, the patriotic, generous Zeal that breaths in every Line, the *Sagacity* conspicuous in every Sentence and the *Knowledge of American Politics* which distinguishes the whole, deserve the greatest Encomiums and entitle the Author to the first Place among the *New-Jersey Literati*. Your Comments upon the Act for preventing the Erection of *slitting Mills* in the Colonies, are clear and judicious, the principles to which you impute the Repeal of the *Stamp-Act* are incontestable, and the Consequences which you say will follow the *Taxing the Lives and Heads, the Stock and Block, as well as the Paint and Glass* of our posterity, are no less logical and didactic, than tremendous and alarming.

When the all taxing Ministry of Great-Britain shall perceive their deep laid Schemes thus discovered, and that their evil Intentions cannot escape your Discernment, it is easy to foresee that no Stone will be left unturned to silence your Pen. But my dear Sir! Let me intreat you by the Regard you profess for the Rights of America. Let me conjure you by the Groans of our departing, dying, sinking Liberties, not to turn your back upon your Country nor leave us in the Lurch in this our *Day of Trial*.

No! *Prince of Epistolary Diction*, let neither the allurements of Gold, the splendor of a Government, or the charms of a Title divert your Attention from our Calamities, consider that thy Pen like the *Rod of Moses*, can discomfit the *judaizing New-Yorkers*; do not therefore put it in the Power of your Children, to Reflect on you, perhaps to Curse you, and say you would make but one *Struggle* for them. Oh! think seriously of these Things; let thy Heart be constantly inditing of a good Matter, go on writing Letters, and the Lord proffer this thy handy Work.

I am,
Most learned Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant.

Mr. PRINTER.
Please to give the following Place in your Paper, and you will oblige many of your Customers in Sufex, Morris and Essex.

NEW JERSEY.
At a Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Sufex, at the Court-House, on the 14th Day of August, 1770.

In Order to shew to the World their Abhorrence and Detestation of the shameful Defection of the N.W.Y.—, unanimously agrees with each other, and *Resolved*,

THAT altho' our Connections with them, have hitherto led us to their Markets, by a long and tedious Land-Carriage, we will now turn our trade of Wheat, Iron, &c. by the more natural and easy Water-Carriage down the River Delaware, &c. to our Friends at Trenton and Philadelphia; and that we will not deal with them, unless they give full Satisfaction to the Colonies for their base and unworthy conduct. And should any of our Traders purchase of them any Goods, to retail in this County, he may expect public Chastisement.

They also appointed a Committee of Correspondence.

New-Jersey, Somerset County, Sept. 27, 1770.

Copy of a Letter sent from a Number of several Committees met together, to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut.

PAKEND and BARTON,
CAN there be any Thing more surprising, than the Behaviour of all the New-York Merchants, after they have broke through their most solemn Engagements, and done every Thing in their Power to entail Slavery on us and our posterity? Yet, not content, they are daily abusing those who are honest enough to resolve against having Connections with the Enemies of their Country. Let them go on, and let us go on also with our Manufacturing and Economy, and see whether they can do better without us, than we without them. We want nothing of them, as Metals are manufactured in Pennsylvania, every other Material we can readily make. And shall we be humbug'd out of our Liberty, and enslaved only by a

* Delaware River runs the whole Length of this Colony; on the N. W. and W. Sides thereof, Suffex is the most Northern County in the Colony, and joins New-York on the N. E. and Goods way, and are carried down this River, from the North Station Point, with flat-bottomed Boats, which will carry six to eight Hundred Bushels of Wheat, or twenty Tons of Iron, Steel, Heddles, &c. &c.

But of Traders? No few; for Merchant to the Public, are all Country Passions in Trade). They with them! Let us struggle there, and clothe the Naked with Want; and in another Year Winter Season. My Friends, touch it not, as it will bring down the Name of a M—, the dreadful in the Bars of our Club may teach their Children to the Y—. M—. was the lot and o—. Therefore let their Names remain to your Resolves, as we are say. If ye not heard, that Resolved."

To the P
T HE late Conduct of the
Philadelphia, &c. sufficient
is to be had upon any Combi
be entered into for the public
to answer that End—if it is
the interest of Individuals,
may be faithful to their Con
—and even a small Number of
the rest. The Ministry their
Measure, were right in their
and Falshood to one another w
all.

N E W T O
The following is an *Abstract*
New-York, from his Friend
Candour, cannot be doubted.

— Am sorry to find I
you; Things must be got to
duce such Threats—I this
reading have been very mod
ing a People that love Peace
you will continue in the Mi
Boston, who act so treacherous
they are not worthy of your
stance of their Behaviour;
Ship with all the Cargo she
very large, but when the h
House, and the Goods land
examine them, they found in
Haberdashery, and various of
Straw tied up, and in some
other Trumpet, to make th
If such a deceitful People as
sulted, I leave you to judge
Truth of this: One of my
Credit and Reputation, was
the Brick-Bats, Straw, Ham,
There are divers Ships now
with large Quantities of Goods
contending and consulting th
with your Trade."

Query. Can Carolina, Phila
wick, Woodbridge or New
york, be desired ever to go
you still resolve and protest a
York who maintained their A
were convinc'd of the Prov
then acted bold and upright
World their Intentions.

The University of Oxford,
the Degree of M. A. on the Re
tant Minister of Trinity Church

* On Wednesday the thir
will be preached in Trinity
A U C H M L T Y, for the Benefit
ary Institution—The Corporatio
and Children of Clergymen in
England in America

To be performed on the
Church Music, by the most
others, Part of the celebrated
the MESSIAH. Divine Service
the Forenoon.

CUSTOM HOUSE NEW-YO
Schooner Polly, St. Croix;
Augustine Packet, Harris, St.
Tomas, Sleep Defense, Warner
Bast, Virginia; Endeavour, Eli
Philadelphia; Conway, Keane
Packet, Offutt, Pensacola, New
Bay, Ship Dutchess of Gordon
Collard, Rhode Island.

Sleep, Richmond, McCloud,
Rhode Island; Nancy, Edwards
Bast, Liverpool.

Ship Hope, Davids, London
Rhode Island; Mercury, Wilton,
Ly, Hazard, Caraco; Sally,
Ly, Philadelphia; Florida, Ha
Robert, Bermuda; Florida P
Branch, Cunningham, Antigua.

To be S
At P U B L I C
On the 10th Day of October next,
Sale any Time before.

A Farm of Land
taking 30 or 40 Acres, bel
lies on the Manor of Pelham, in
Province of New-York, between
it joins to the Land of Philip Pel
of Benjamin Bowne) bordering on
belonging to Purchaser at private
may apply to Bernard Rylander in
reasonable Terms, and give an ad
L O S T in the SOUT

ford, on Tuesday the 1st of October,
graved, her Bottom with Pitch,
has a Piece newly put on
I suppose a Fathom of Cable
No. 66 or 96. Whoever takes
in New-York, with Mr. John
gives him Intelligence, or sends
Fifefield in Connecticut, shall
and all reasonable Charge, pa
47 50

ing left but a sufficient next Year. Make you Shuder and read the Act of Parliament, what is it? why not of the Americans, is taken of them. Good Friends, but let a few Days loss w inconveniencies for the Power of your Rhaps to curse you, the Strugle for them. OS. BORDON.

and I believe a true rich Diamonds that Fortune, ever many to drive a pair to hold the Reins a Waggon, direct the Administration. unpardonable Inat: the above Letter to in; and I am really into whose Hands it is to the World: composed, the paths in every Line, my Sentence and the which distinguishes Encomiums and ence among the New- ments upon the Act for Mills in the Colonies. the principles to the Stamp-Act are nces which you say ves and Heads, the Paint and Glass of and didactic, than

of Great-Britain: nemes thus discover- cations cannot escape foresee that no Stone your Pen. But my by the Regard you ca. Let me conjure you, and dying, finking upon your Country is our Day of Trial.

tion, let neither the or of a Government, your Attention from my Pen like the Rod raising New-Yorkers, over of your Children, rse you, and say you them. Oh! think y Heart be constant on writing Letters, y Work.

ed Sir, most obedient humble Servant.

our Paper, and you will fice, Morris and Essex.

E.Y. inhabitants of the County of N.Y. Day of August, 1770.

banrence and Detefations; N.Y. ---, unanimously

them, have hitherto led us us Land Carriage, we will by the more natural and

Delaware, to our Friends, we will not deal with them,

Colonies for their safe and our Traders purchase of

ity, he may expect public

Correspondence.

County, Sept. 17, 1770.

of several Committees me-

nts of the Colony of Con-

ing, than the Behaviour of

er they have broke through

one every Thing in their

stir: Yet, not content,

not enough to resolve against

their Country. Let them

Manufacturing and Ocean-

without us, than we with-

Neatles are manufactured,

can readily make. And

and enslaved only by a

length of this Colony; on the

most Northern County in

N. E. and Goods may, and

Station Point, with the

Hundred Bales of Wheats

&c. &c.

47 50

GEORGE MORHOUSE;

WANTED,

As a CLERK and MANAGER,

A Person who understands Book-keep-
ing by double Entry, at an Iron Works about Forty Five
Miles from this City, he must be well recommended.

N. B. Also a Person who understands making and selling
Smith's Arms, will meet with great Encouragement. Enquire of
the Printer.

City of New-York, S. DAVID DICKSON, being duly sworn
on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God,
God, deposit and faith, that he the Deponent was not on Saturday
Afternoon, and before the Disturbance which happened that
Evening in Wall-Street, mentioned in the foregoing Deposition
of Hubert Van Wagener, at the House of Jasper Drake, and
further the Deponent saith not. DAVID DICKSON.
Sworn this 11th Day of Sept. 1770, before me,
B. BLAIS,

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE,

5th Sept. 1770.

SUMS from Two to Eight Hun-
dred Pounds, at this Time to be lent, on good real or
personal Security, in or near this City; and a considerable
Sum to discount good Bonds, Bills, and Notes, or to lend
on Bottemy.

Mr. Knapp assures those Gentlemen who may favour him
with putting out their Money, that the utmost Care will be
taken of their Interest, and such as are in want of Cash may
depend of being served with the utmost Secrecy, on a Commission
of Ten Shillings in the Hundred Pounds; also ab-
solute Conveyances, Mortgages, Wills, and all other Instruments
in Writing drawn effectually to answer the Purposes
intended, on a Charge strictly agreeable to the present diffi-
cult Times; and on the usual easy Fee of one Dollar, the
most candid and satisfactory Advice in all Cases of Law
and Equity, whereby to avoid the commencing and defend-
ing such suits, which only can be productive of great
Trouble and Expence, many Times to Persons in low Circum-
stances utter Ruin.

All other the general Business of this Office executed with
the most immediate Dispatch.

P. S. A very commodious well situated House and large
Gardens, with Coach-Houfe, Stables, and all other Conve-
niences in this City, to be sold or let, and entered upon
immediately. Inquire at the Office. 47 50

New-Jersey, Sept. 19, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all
whom it may concern, that Joseph Sacket, junr. late
of the City of New-York, Surgeon, intends to make Application
to the General Assembly of the Province of New-
Jersey, at their next Session, to be discharged from his Cre-
ditors, in Consequence of an Assignment made in New-
York, of his Estate in October 1769. 47 70

TO BE SOLD, for no FAULT,

A Middle aged Negro Wench, with her
Child four Years old, capable of doing all Manner of house-
Work, also a Negro Girl about Sixteen Years old, all born in this
Country. Enquire of the Printer. 47 50.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 17, 1770.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS an Extract of a Letter, dated New-Jersey,
Augt 29th, hath been published in the New-York and Phil-
adelphian News-Papers, as is apprehended, with a view to injure
the Character and Reputation of John Inlay, Esq; of this Place,
and his Son William, of New-York. We the Subscribers, Mem-
bers of the Committee for inspecting into the Trade of these
Parts, being present of the Time said Inlay laid, by his Request a
State of his Conduct respecting the Importation of Merchandise
from Great-Britain, before said Committee; do certify, that the
aforesaid Extract contains a false and unfair representation of the
Matter, and which was published contrary to the Knowledge and
Intention of said Committee. Witness our Hand,

Peter Tallman, Able Middleton,
Robert Emley, Isaac Pearson.

We the Subscribers being present as Spectators at the aforesaid
Time, do corroborate the above Certificate.

John Wood, Daniel Hendrickson,
Anthony Taylor, James Newell,
John Pope, Richard Cox,
John Van Emburgh, Alexander Moore.

Middlesex County, J.

BY Order of Stephen Skinner, and
Jonathan Frazer, Esqrs, two of the Judges of the Court of
Common Pleas of said County; Notice is hereby given to all the
Creditors of or Andrew B. Gell, an Insolvent Debtor, to sue Cause
if any they have, before the said Judge on the Eighteenth Day of
October next at Two o'clock of said Day, at the House of Elijah
Dunham in Perth Amboy, why an Assignment of said Insolvent
Estate should not be made and be discharged from his Confinement
agreable to a late Act of Assembly passed for the Relief of Insol-
vent Debtors.

To the PRINTER.

Mr. Hubert Van Wagener having complained, that he was
much injured by the late prevailing Report of his having
made an Affidavit that Messrs. Sheldon, Dickson, and Brasher,
were of the Company that came from Mr. Jasper Drake's, in the
Afternoon of the Seventh of July last; you are desired to give the
following Affidavit of Mr. Van Wagener, and Messrs. Sheldon, Dickson
and Brasher, a Place in your next Paper, that the Imperial
Public may be enabled to judge whether Mr. Van Wagener's
Complaint was well founded.

New-York, S. HUBERT VAN WAGENER, of the City
of New-York, Merchant, being duly sworn

on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God,
deposeth and saith, That he the Deponent was not on Saturday
Afternoon, and before the Disturbance which happened that
Evening in Wall-Street, referred to in the above Deposition of Hubert
Van Wagener, at the House of Jasper Drake, nor was he among
the Persons who composed the Company that came from the House
of the said Jasper Drake, in the Afternoon of the same Day men-
tioned in the said Deposition of the said Hubert Van Wagener.
And the Deponent further saith, that he had not been in the House
of Jasper Drake for several Days next before the said
Saturday, and further the Deponent saith not. ISAAC SHELDON,
Sworn this 11th Day of Sept. 1770, before me,
B. BLAIS.

47 50

Hubert V. Wagener.

WE the Subscribers do hereby certify, that such Part of

the above Narrative as relates to the Conversation

passed between Mr. V. Wagener and us, respectively, is true,

CARY LUDLOW,

THOMAS JONES.

POET'S CORNER.

On the Death of Commodore FOREST.

I S Forrest dead! Death, thou hast kill'd an oak,
By a most cruel and untimely stroke;
But ere thou kill'st another brave as he,
Old Time shall make a heavy blow at thee.

Nep Nautilus.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the colony of New-Jersey, at their next session at Perth-Amboy, which is to commence on the 26th inst. for a law to confirm a certain agreement lately made between the agents of the colony of New-York, and the colony of New-Jersey, respecting the line lately decreed by his Majesty's commissioners; and the claim of the settlers near the same, being bona fide purchasers of the lands they possess under either of the said colonies.

Perth-Amboy, Sept. 5th, 1770. 46 49

To be sold at public Vendue, at the House of Lewis Morris Aft-field, Esq; deceased, at Tanton in Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, on Wednesday the 10th Day of October next;

ALL the moveable estate of the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, wagons, sleighs, riding chairs and farming utensils. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale: All or any of the Negroes will be sold by private contract, before the sale. Should any incline to purchase, they may apply to the subscriber, at Tanton aforesaid. And all persons who have demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts; and those indebted, either by bond, note, or for bills of cost; are desired to make immediate payment, to prevent trouble.

V. PEARCE ASHFIELD, Administrator.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT valuable tract of land, known by the name of Peppercotten, situate in the township of New-Town, in the county of Sussex, in the eastern division of the province of New-Jersey, containing near two thousand acres, whereon are several good farms already improved; the greatest quantity whereof is fine rich swamp, equal to any in the province; it is in a fine country, within about 10 miles of the court house of the said county, and about the same distance from several iron works; where is a very good market for most sorts of country produce. It will be sold either together or in parts, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers, the terms will be made easy. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH SHARP, at his iron-works, near the premises, or of ELIZABETH SHARP, of Pilisgrove in the county of Salem.

N. B. Also to be sold, several valuable tracts of land, in the county of Monmouth: For particulars thereof inquire of John Williams, in Freehold, near the premises.

46 49

To be SOLD.

By PETER BERTON,

Living in new Dutch Church Street.

LARGE coarse Salt by Water measure, Molasses by the Hogshead. Sugar by the Barrel, Brandy, Large Grindstone, Boxes of Tin Plates, Mill Saws,

A Few Casks large Nails, Black and brown Silk Handkerchiefs, A handsome Bath Stove, A Few Casks Connecticut Pork, Wool Cards and a few dry Goods on reasonable Terms.

46 47.

New-York, September 6th 1770.

PETER VIANEY, CONTINUES to teach FENCING and DANCING, at Mrs. HAY'S, opposite to the Hon. JOHN WATTS', near the EXCHANGE.

HE proposes to open his PUBLIC DANCING-SCHOOL, on the first Day of October, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

He teaches as usual LADIES or GENTLEMEN, in PRIVATE, either at his SCHOOL, or at their own HOUSES.

46 47.

Lately received from LONDON and to be sold by JAMES THOMPSON,

At the Corner of Beckman's Slip;

AParcel of the Queen's pearl wash balls, so well known and esteemed by the nobility and gentry in Europe, particularly in England and France, for their superior excellence in removing sun-burning, freckles, roughness of the skin, and pimples: They render the skin delicately white and soft, and when dissolved in milk, the face, neck, arms, or hands, being washed therewith upon the decline of the small-pox, it heals the skin, takes off the redness, and prevents it from being pitted or marked.—Price 3s. At the above place may be had, from the original warehouse, La Cieur's celebrated ointment for thickening and preserving the hair; it prevents the hair from falling off, and when rubbed on bald places, with certainty promotes its growth. It is sold at one dollar per pot.

46 48.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold, (Price Nine Pence)

By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,

A Pamphlet, entitled,

REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS, Calculated for the Meridian of FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

THE Co-partnership of Jacob Watson and John Murray, being now dissolved, they are under a Necessity of having their Company Accounts closed by the first of November next; they therefore take this Method to request all those who are indebted to the said Co-partnership, either by Bonds or Notes, which are already due, to make speedy Payment, and those indebted on book Accounts, or Cash, by the time above mentioned, at all Accounts unsettled at that Time, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1770.

46 47

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ADAM GILCHRIST,
IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fashion'd superfine broad cloths blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, epplytes, shalloons, &c.

37—

TO BE SOLD, BY
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;

IRISH linens, worsted plush, Turkey burdets, Manchester velvets, peeling satins, cotton gowns, Ruffia duck, white wash brushes and hand brushes; white cotton counterpanes, loaf, lump and double refined sugars; 3d. nails, deck and sheathing nails, rice, New-York rum, Jamaica spirits, cordials in casks and in cases, Geneva and brandy, sweet oil, capers and olives, marble chimney pieces, and square slabs: cordage, Madeira wine, looking glasses, netting twine, jallup root, grindstones, Jamaica sugar, and a few bundles choice drift deer-skins.

New-York, 28th June, 1770. 36—

LATELY imported, and to be sold exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his store before the Fly-Market and Burling's Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens, with a variety of other goods among which are,

BRADF-Cloths of different colours, Clouting diaper, Shalloons, durants & tam-mies.

Hair and worsted plushes of different colours, Fultians, silk twist and mo-hair.

Best twist and metal buttons, Broad and narrow binding, Knee garters, silk laces.

A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons, Black laces, gymps and buttons.

Thread and blond lace, Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs, Cambriks and lawns.

Ghembing and long lawns, Red and check linen handkerchiefs.

Black laces, gymps and buttons.

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Ghembing and long lawns

LONDON, July 8.
 IT is now reported, that though the French are very sensible of their increase of strength, by the acquisition of Corsica, the wealth of their religious houses, and the loans negotiating and negotiated in Holland, as well as their superiority over the English, who are divided into factions at home, weakened by the disaffection of their colonies, and loaded with an enormous national debt, yet while there is a spot of land in Corsica which they are assured is not their own, into which an enemy may be admitted, they are resolved to dissemble their intentions, and put off the meditated blow for a time.

JULY 9. An American Officer of Rank, we hear, is soliciting a principal Command in the East-Indies.

It is said, that a messenger was this morning dispatched from a favourite child to his poor mother in Germany, in intreating her assistance towards the payment of certain damages and costs of suit.

It appeared upon a late trial, that a noble Lord has had eleven mistresses in keeping since his Lordship's marriage with his present wife.

On Wednesday, late at night, a great number of felons under sentence of Transportation in Newgate, were put on board a close lighter at Blackfriars, in pursuance of their voyage to America. [These are thy gifts, oh Britain!]

His Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of New-York, who has been for some time so much indisposed, as to prevent his setting out for his said Government so soon as he intended, is now so well recovered, that it is expected His Excellency will in a few days embark for the same.

It is said that the Great P.-r.-n.-ge who had lately a Verdict given against him, intends soon setting out for Nice.

So certain the generality of people seem to be of an approaching War, that it is said some Gentlemen are building ships at private yards, which are to be fitted out for Privateers, in case of a rupture.

They write from Senegal, that the Governor of Goree offered a powerful Prince on the Coast of Africa a very considerable sum of money, to exclude the English from trading in any part of his Dominions, which he generously refused.

It is believed, notwithstanding the proceedings of Thursday, that a certain great man will not be able to obtain a divorce in the Ecclesiastical Court, since in cases of that kind, they always require positive proof, which in the present one is wanting.

This day were published, price 1s. Considerations on the Expediency of admitting Representatives from the American Colonies into the British House of Commons.

A Treaty of Alliance between the Courts of Madrid, Versailles and the States General, is concluded.

The Dutch squadron, which sailed some time ago for Algiers, having settled affairs with the Dey, is now, it is said, cruising in the Mediterranean, to watch the motions of the different maritime powers.

The eldest illegitimate son of the late Lord Mayor, we hear, has been offered 50,000l. for his chance of succeeding to the paternal estate.

JULY 10. It is reported, that Major Rogers has obtained the command of a regiment in the service of the Hon. East-India Company.

Yesterday Capt. Gambier set out for Portsmouth, in order to fail for his station on the coast of New-England, &c. to which command he was lately appointed.

JULY 11. According to letters from the frontiers of Wallachia, the grand Turkish army, consisting of 130,000 men, commanded by the Grand Vizir in person, having under him the famous Moldavangi Pacha, is in full march to Bender; and Ibrahim Pacha, at the head of 27,000 men, is directing his march towards Choczim and the Niester; whilst a large corps of European militia, reinforced by 50,000 Tartars, is to act on the side of the Ukraine.

JULY 12. Lord Hillsborough is preparing to set out for Ireland upon his private affairs. His Lordship's stay in that Kingdom, it is expected will be two months at least during which time the American affairs will, of course, continue at a stand.

It is said, that the right Hon. the Earl of Northington has recommended a mode of Administration that will entirely conciliate the present dissensions between all parties, and that it is now under the consideration of a Great Personage.

By letters from Constantinople, of the sad past, it is acknowledged, that Navarino had surrendered to the Russians, and that the garrison had since been transported in English ships, to the island of Candia, to which island likewise 400 Turkish families had taken the opportunity to retire for their safety.

JULY 13. It is said Sir Francis Bernard will soon embark, in order to return to his government of Massachusetts-Bay.

It is currently reported, that some regiments of infantry will speedily be embarked, to reinforce General Gage in North-America.

The accounts in some of the papers, that two regiments of troops are ordered from New-York to Boston, and that the King's ships are commanded to block up the harbour of Boston, is not confirmed by the last prints from Boston.

Advices just received by the Packet from America say, that the Committees of Non-Importing Merchants was dissolved for the present, with the general concurrence of the members.

By letters from New-York, received on Monday, we hear, that "the inhabitants of that place, are now come to resolution of receiving all imports from England, that are not liable to taxation, provided the Bostonians will concur in the same measure."

JULY 14. It is generally believed, that the seeming misunderstanding between the Duke of G—— and Lord N——, is merely political, and intended to divide the leaders in the opposition, in order to carry the intended measures of government, particularly with respect to America, into execution with the greater facility.

It is now certain, that the balance of trade begins to be in favor of the North-Americans, and that their exports exceeds their imports by many thousands annually.

The Russian war has caused so great a demand for several branches of our manufactures, which used to be in demand for America, that the manufacturers have not yet felt the want of the American trade so severely as they otherwise would have felt it, had there been no such war. The landed Gentlemen will, however, soon be made sensible of the loss of the corn trade, if that trade is suffered long to continue in another channel.

JULY 15. It is said, that the Board of Trade and Plantations, which was held yesterday, was to take into consideration the merits of the people who have been most instrumental in bringing the Non-importation associations, to a proper sense of their own and their country's interest.

We bear that the above meeting is by an order of Council, to whom they are to return a full and explicit account.

We are assured, notwithstanding any reports to the contrary, that there will not be the least change in any part of the Administration, during the recess of Parliament.

JULY 16. Yesterday morning at twelve o'clock, came on at Guildhall, the election of a Representative in Parliament for this city, in the room of William Beckford, Esq; deceased; the court being opened by the Sheriff, and the writ read by Mr. Raincock (in the absence of the Recorder, who, as well as the Lord Mayor, was at the Old Bailey) the several Aldermen not in Parliament were put up in nomination, according to custom, except Mr. Wilkes; who put a note into the Sheriff's hands, which was read, purporting, that he (Mr. Wilkes) considered himself as the legal representative of the county of Middlesex, and therefore desired not to be put in nomination for the city of London. This note was received with the greatest applause. At the names of the unpopular Aldermen, Banister, Roffier, &c. &c. the Livery hissed very much; and they applauded, by clapping the other Aldermen, Stevenson, &c. whose conduct they approved of. The Aldermen Stevenson, Cresty, and Wilkes, with the two Sheriffs, were upon the hustings. At the name of Richard Oliver, Esq; every hand in the hall was up; and an universal buzzing and clapping followed. The Sheriff's note declared Mr. Oliver duly elected; upon which he came forward, and addressed the Livery in the following words.

"I HAVE ORDERED as I have done, and now honoured by you, Gentlemen of the Livery, my words cannot sufficiently express my sentiments of gratitude for your early, and as yet unmerited confidence reposed in me, by the choice you have unanimously made of me as your representative in parliament. To your general and warm support it is owing that I have not had an opponent; and this circumstance is most pleasing to me, because it proves that your spirit is not to be influenced or over-ruled, whenever you think proper to unite in the free exercise of your rights.

"I wish, Gentlemen, that I had already given you any proofs that I shall not abuse the trust you have placed in me; but as I have not yet sat in parliament, accept my assurances at present, that I will ever consider myself as deputed by you for your benefit, and not for my own advantage: That, as in the course of my life I never have received or desired, so, whether I have the honour to continue an Alderman and Representative of this city or not, I never will accept, directly or indirectly, either place, pension, emolument, contrall or gratification of any kind whatsoever, from the Crown or its Ministers. My sole motives of public conduct shall be the advancement of the public welfare, and the reasonable benefit, hope of your approbation, free from every other influence or consideration. I shall be obedient to the instructions you have a right to give to the servants you appoint. I will contribute my share in any manner to render justice to the freeholders of Middlesex, and in them all the other counties and boroughs in Great Britain, for the injury they have all received by being unlawfully and most dangerously deprived of a representative in parliament, who has been duly and repeatedly elected by those who alone have, and ought to have, the right of election. I am confident, Gentlemen, that your only security against the abuse of that power, which you intrust to your representatives, must be a frequent appeal to you by shortening the duration of parliament: By an effective, not a nugatory place and pension bill: By an adequate and true representation throughout the kingdom. For either, and all of those securities in the people, my vote shall most cheerfully be given, and my endeavours most strenuously employed, whenever the happy time comes (and through the persevering virtue of you, my fellow citizens, it must come) that these essential points can be obtained.—I will use my utmost endeavours to remove the just complaints of America, which operate to your present disadvantage in commercial connexion, as well as in a political view; for the same system of injustice and despotism, is established against the Americans, will be exercised towards you; and the principles of fair government forbid that they should be taxed without representation, as much as that the people of this country should pay taxes to which, or to the continuance of which they have not consented.

"I will endeavour, Gentlemen, to the utmost of my abilities, to set up to the station in which you have placed me. My life will be happily employed, if I shall ever be able to render you services in any measure equal to those of your late much-mourned representative, whose memory will be dear to me, as it is to every good citizen; but though I should fail in these wishes, I can at least promise you in full confidence, that I will equal him in the integrity of his heart, and in the independence of his spirit."

Whitehall, July 14. His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to direct, that the island of Dominica should be erected into a government, separate from, and independent of, the general government of the southern Caribbean Islands, of which it before made a part; and to appoint Sir William Young, Bart. to be Captain-General and Governor in chief of the said island of Dominica.

JULY 15. Lord Hillsborough is preparing to set out for Ireland upon his private affairs. His Lordship's stay in that Kingdom, it is expected will be two months at least during which time the American affairs will, of course, continue at a stand.

It is said, that the right Hon. the Earl of Northington has recommended a mode of Administration that will entirely conciliate the present dissensions between all parties, and that it is now under the consideration of a Great Personage.

By letters from Constantinople, of the sad past, it is acknowledged, that Navarino had surrendered to the Russians, and that the garrison had since been transported in English ships, to the island of Candia, to which island likewise 400 Turkish families had taken the opportunity to retire for their safety.

JULY 16. General O'Reilly came here the 15th, after having had a dangerous passage from the Havannah.

JULY 17. On the 17th of May, at one in the morning, a body of Turks and Albanians suddenly attacked the Greeks, who, in conjunction with the Russians, were forming the siege of Modon. The Greeks in a manner directly abandoned their posts, and were partly cut to pieces, in spite of the Russians, who defeated themselves courageously, and would most assuredly have repulsed the enemy, but that the commandant of the fortress making a fall at the same instant, the Russians were obliged to give way to the great number of the infidels, and abandoned their camp, with a battery of 50 cannon. Prince Dolgoricki and the young Count Orlow were wounded in the action, which cost the Greeks upwards of 5000 men. The Russians, however, having received a reinforcement of 400 fresh troops, drawn from their ships which are at anchor in the gulf of Modon, they attacked the enemy, the greatest part of whom being taken up in pillaging the tents and baggage, the Russians obliged them to retire, and retook their battery. During this second action, the garrison, which had just been reinforced, made a fresh fall, but were repulsed by the Russians, who afterwards continued the siege of the fortress. The Russians have likewise caused some of their ships of war to draw nearer the town, in order to bombard it on the side of the sea; the rest of their fleet anchor at Navarino, which is still their principal place of arms. Count Orlow, who commands in chief, has likewise ordered a party of his troops, joined by several thousand Maltese, to advance towards Tripoliya, the residence of the Bashaw of the province, in order to form the siege of that place.

Geneva, July 18. The French Consul here has received advice, that his court has declared war against the Regency of Tunis.

Peterburgh, July 19. General Romanow has transmitted to our court a relation of the advantages gained by his army

over the Turks. He engaged the enemy at Falceni, where he took prisoners 77 Tartars, and seized on 600 horses, 1200 head of horned cattle, and 2500 sheep; he likewise restored to liberty 300 Christian families, who groaned beneath the Turkish yoke; the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, is supposed to amount to 2000. On the 8th instant great rejoicings were made in this city and at court, for the conquest of the Morea. The cannon of our forts, and of the admiralty, announced to the people the signal success of the arms of our imperial Sovereign.

Thessaloniki, May 21. On the 15th instant, all the Greeks in this city, both ecclesiastics and merchants, and their servants, amounting to about 150 in number, were arrested by order of the Bey; at the same time their effects were seized and put up in warehouses, and all their ready money, amounting to the value of about 25,000 Venetian Sequins, was carried to the palace. The whole amount of their goods and money is computed at 300,000 piastres.

The consternation and alarm which this occasioned, is not to be expressed; and the most cried out, that those unfortunate Greeks should be beheaded. However, they are only confined, and we are at present as little acquainted with their crime as with the punishment they are to suffer; but this is certain, that they will be ruined whenever they recover their liberty. The next day another event happened, about which we are very uneasy. That day the Atlanta, a French man of war, and two French Xebecs, under the command of the Chevalier d'Aspre, cast anchor off this port. The French Consul, and his family immediately went on board the Atlanta. On the 28th the Chevalier d'Aspre sent a letter to the Bey, containing the protest of the King his master, which were, that the Bey should set at liberty all the Christians who were made slaves either before or since his master's Consul became master of that island; that he should make satisfaction for the insults which his Consul had offered to the French flag, and that he should pay all the damages done to the coral fishery, which the Bey had taken upon him to prohibit, contrary to all the treaties subsisting relative thereto; and concluding with the demand of an immediate answer to all the above articles, in default of which, the Chevalier had orders to declare war against him in the name of the King his master. All the French merchants who went on board returned to shore, and the Bey profited them a free exercise of their trade, and to secure them from being molested. The senior merchant was immediately sent Consul for the present, and the Chevalier used his utmost endeavours to prevail with the Bey to give satisfaction; but he declared he would never consent to the aforesaid demands, except to the article which related to the slaves, which he would endeavour to have set at liberty, declaring, at the same time, that he is not disposed for war, and therefore will not commence hostilities, but that he will defend himself as long as he is able. More French men of war, and two bomb vessels are expected soon, and then we shall see how the Bey will behave. In the meantime the French merchants, whose capital is esteemed at 1,000,000 piastres, are under the greatest uneasiness on this account.

Fresh Advices by Capt. Winn.

LONDON, August 1.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 15. As I imagine you have already heard of the melancholy news of his Majesty's Dock Yard, being wilfully set on fire by some incendiary villains, who took the opportunity to execute their wicked design, whilst the people were at Port Down fair, as there were several cartridges of powder found at the end of the long store-house, now in flames. The combustible matter must have been laid in the evening, as the smoke was perceived by several at a great distance from Portsmouth, and as far as the Motherbank. The men on board the Custom-house cutter, saw a great smoke (through a spy glass) in four different places in the Dock Yards, about three o'clock in the morning; they took it to be a ship-breaming, it was not discovered near us, till about five o'clock, which was by the sentinel near the place, who perceived it to burst out vehemently through the roof. The damage according to a near estimation, is about 160 cables of different sorts; all the boatswains and carpenters stores of ships in good condition; also 300 tons of hemp, and the like number of barrels of tar, pitch, and turpentine; stop and marine clothing missing or lost; the laying and spinning houses, long store-houses, new hemp-houses, block-houses, carpenter's shop, glaziers, braziers, and plumber's shops, the large mast-house near the academy, with the capital masts laid therein, with about half of the sails in the store-houses, are entirely consumed. A servant maid in the Dock Yard, who was looking out of a garret window about four o'clock, was perceived by some persons, who accosted her with saying, you had better go to bed than arise, for so you will have a fine light to get up by; and then went off, saying to themselves, it's almost time to give an alarm. Our good friends now may rejoice, as they have succeeded in this. And I now believe (as well as others) that it was set on fire ten years ago this month, in like manner, though the conflagration then not half so large as now. It is a dismal sight to behold; and more so, as the Common was near meeting with the same fate; if that had happened, the next would have been the Gun Wharf, and then the Garrison, (which is not well garrisoned, though it is the key of our island) the strongest in the kingdom. God send the perpetrators may meet the reward they fully deserve for so diabolical an execution.

Another letter to the Printer from Portsmouth, July 20, 1770. Before this can possibly reach you, the public will be informed of the unfortunate catastrophe which happened this morning at five o'clock, when our Dock Yard took fire, and burnt with most amazing fury; insomuch, that it alarmed greatly the adjacent neighbourhood. It is now rather abated, after having done great damage, and is much larger than in 1760. I cannot at present give you particulars; but as many of my friends will most probably resort to your paper for information, suffice it to say, we have all our doubts concerning its first beginning; and this, it is most probable, is a part of that blow Lord Chatham talked off. I am in haste, intending to give you in my next a further account.

P. S. As an Englishman, I rejoice at your verdict, and glory in the spirited Sergeant. I always wished him to leave the hidden and disguised maxims of Law, by appealing to our better understanding, and openly defending the power of Juries. Lord M—— ought to tremble when they are named.

A third letter from Portsmouth, dated July 20.

"I have now the pleasure to inform you, that the fire at the Dock has not spread since the first day, and is now in a manner extinguished, there having been a vast quantity of water pumped into the cellars under the hemp-houses, &c.

"The store-houses have four floors and one floor only, the smallest, was stored in separate parcels, all the rigging, sails, and cables, with every inch of cordage to equip a

ships of the line. It was very shocking to see the people on the Common throwing their goods out of their houses, and run about screaming and crying, expecting their houses to be on fire, which was not without reason, for it was expected every moment, that the North-West corner would be all in flames, but with the help of two engines, it was happily prevented. Mr. Russel told me, that all the store-houses were entirely full. Several persons are in custody, on suspicion of having wilfully set fire to the Dock."

We have it from the best authority that the damage sustained by the dreadful conflagration in the Royal Yard at Portsmouth, is to the amount of between 500,000, and 600,000.

" Those who have connexions with Government want to stifle the affair, and seem to make light of the damage the nation sustains by it, and that it has done no more than what can be repaired; however, we are not to be deceived by their falacious arguments; we are sensible that the finest Dock Yard in England, or perhaps in the whole world, is made useless for a length of time, besides destroying a vast quantity of masts, sails, ropes, &c. &c. which God knows how soon we may want. I hope they will at the other dock yards be more careful than they have been there."

" A Great Personage arrived here, it is said to view the ruins: I hope he has no ill design upon our wives and daughters; if he has, I believe he'll be disappointed, as we are determined to keep them within doors till his departure. — People do not pay him that respect which is due to him, considering his high station."

Yesterday a quantity of sailmakers, boatswains, and carpenters stores were shipped from Woolwich yard, on board a transport for Portsmouth.

The last fire in Portsmouth Dock happened on the 3d of July, 1760, about one in the morning. The loss was computed at about 500,000.

A great number of labourers and artificers of all kinds, are already set out for Portsmouth in expectation of advanced wages in order to assist in clearing the rubbish and rebuilding the store-houses.

As the fire at Portsmouth, has brought on the tapis, the fate of Mr. Gordon, lately executed at Brest, it may not be improper to give some account of that master, of which so much has been published without foundation.

This young man was Gordon, of Bideford, Jun. in the North of Scotland, of an ancient family, and an estate of about 5000 per annum. In his peregrination through France, being in the retinue of the Duke of Gordon, the chief of his name, he desired his curiosity to visit Brest, and other sea-ports of France: He had discovered a genius for drawing, and was but just initiated in the art, whenever he came he took out his pencil, and at Brest he could not restrain. He had not got within the fortifications, for no Englishman in France is allowed that privilege. He was only in the town and had a view of the harbour, the profile of which he began to sketch out. Unfortunately for him he was observed, seized, tried, and condemned; the Duke of Gordon was applied to in his favour, and that Nohelman was earnest in his solicitation to procure him a pardon, and prevailed so far, that the sentence was changed into perpetual imprisonment in Languedoc; which being intimated to Mr. Gordon, he refused the proffer, and insisted to have his cause tried before the Parliament of Paris, by way of appeal; which, when his Judges heard, an unfavourable report was made of him, and he was beheaded by the common executioner, without being heard.

As soon as the news of the fire at Portsmouth was received at the houses of the French and Spanish Ambassadors, an account was immediately dispatched by Couriers to their respective Courts.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, dated July 31, to a Merchant in London.

" I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that the fire in the dock-yard is quite extinguished, to the great joy of the inhabitants. Thank God there are no lives lost, but a gentlewoman's, who fell into fits by the fright, and expired soon after; and those that had their limbs broke, wilfully rushed into the danger, without any possibility of being serviceable at that time towards extinguishing the flames; the damage done is much greater than what I mentioned in my former letter.

" It is no longer a doubt with us, but that it was wilfully set on fire, and by foreigners; several were observed to be very busy about the yard the day preceding the fire; but as there were no thoughts of their wicked design, they were not watched so narrowly as they ought to have been; besides, there were cartridges, and other combustible matters found, placed about the buildings in such a manner, as if it took fire in one place, it must soon communicate to another part.

" Since the fatal accident happened, it has by many been recollected, that several small French vessels had been hovering off our harbour for several days; and on Friday morning, when we were all in confusion, they disappeared; it is therefore upon the above circumstances we ground our suspicions."

August 2. Orders are issued from the Admiralty-office, to the several dock-yards at Deptford, Chatham, Plymouth, &c. to get in readiness all manner of stores, for the equipment of a number of ships, not only to supply those lately destroyed by the fire at Portsmouth, but also to furnish a much greater demand in case of need, as this stroke of the enemy is looked upon to be only the prelude to an enterprise of much greater consequence.

Yesterday a messenger was dispatched from the Admiralty and Navy boards to Portsmouth, with directions to the superintendent of that dock-yard, to engage all the artificers and labourers that can be found, to forward the repairs sustained by the late dreadful fire. They are to have double wages, and the guards, who are to be trebled, are to have an additional pay.

We hear that for the future, no person, whether native or foreigner, will be permitted to enter any of his Majesty's dock-yards or magazines without having previously obtained an express order from the Commissioner.

We hear from Portsmouth, that seven persons have been apprehended, and are now in custody, on suspicion of being concerned in the late fire there.

A great reward, it is said, will be offered by government, for the discovery of the persons concerned in firing the dock-yards at Portsmouth.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, August 1.

" The fire in the Dock-yard is at last happily extinguished by the help of three chain pumps, which have discharged upwards of 1500 tons of water since Sunday morning. The Commissioners of the Navy have surveyed the damage sustained, and we hear they have estimated

the loss at 500,000, and upwards. Some temporary store-houses will be erected with all expedition to receive stores until new ones shall be built; and we hear an additional number of artificers of all kinds will be immediately entered, in order the more speedily to repair the late losses.

" Yesterday evening three Frenchmen were taken up in the dock-yard, and conducted to the guard-house blindfolded. It is said they offered bribes to the sentinels to let them pass unnoticed."

We hear that many ships of the line will be immediately commissioned and fitted, to prevent any surprise after the misfortune that has happened at Portsmouth.

Three things make it more than probable, the fire at Portsmouth was a designed one, the first is, that it was exactly at low water. — A second, that more foreigners had been there of late, than ever were known before. — And a third that Col. Fawcett had a suspicion of the kind some weeks since, and wrote accordingly, when his intelligence were unnoticed.

A Gentleman lately arrived from Toulon, assures us, that the French are at this time indefatigable in repairing and augmenting their Navy, and that they are particularly careful those preparations shall be seen as little as possible by foreigners.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

A Lady being asked what she thought of one of the Duke of C's Love-Letters, replied from Shakespeare's Macbeth,

" It is a tale"

" Signifying nothing."

We hear that instead of his Majesty's Statue, the inhabitants of Berkley square propose to erect that of the present Duke of C. His Royal Highness is to be represented in the attitude of one who is surprised to find nobody by him but himself. — Another correspondent assures us, that the Statue of his Royal Highness is to be in a sitting posture, with Britain kneeling before him, with one hand taking the Lock of DEAR Little Hair from him, and with the other presenting a gilded hornbook. Round the sides of the pedestal he is to be exhibited in the different characters of Squire Morgan, Squire Jones, the Fool, &c. in which last character he has excelled all others who ever attempted it.

Orders are given for Apartments to be fitted up at St. James's, for the Reception of the Prince of Brunswick, who is expected to come to England along with her Royal Mother the Princess of Wales.

PHILADELPHIA. September 20.

Letter from the Merchants Committee of Boston, to the Committee of Philadelphia.

" GENTLEMEN, Boston, 7th Sept. 1770.

" WE have the pleasure to inform you, that in consequence of a Committee's being sent from hence to Newport and Providence, they have respectively come into such Resolutions as have been voted satisfactory to the trade here at their meeting on the 6th instant, and therefore we recommend them to your favour, and to a free and uninterrupted trade as formerly.

We are, Gentlemen, yours, &c."

We are desirous to inform the public, that the trade between this city and Rhode Island is opened, and a free intercourse admitted as usual.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated July 12.

" As to public affairs there never was so little worth communicating at this distance. The return of the Boston goods has operated more on the minds of all ranks of people here than ten thousand resolutions. The Revenue Officers here had given the fullest assurances to Administration that they would be received, that the rope of sand, as ministerial people call it, would break in that part; the vexation and chagrin at this disappointment is inexpressible—there are two or three cargoes laying in the Custom-House till the duties are paid, the merchants offered to refund the drawback, bounties &c. but it was not accepted, and as they amuse themselves that the Agreement will soon dissolve, they probably will lie there some time—Should the Virginians act with the same spirit, there is no doubt but the issue will be favourable to America. But the sending goods to Rhode-Island and other provinces, it is universally allowed, prevented the entire repeal of the act; for Lord Hillsborough's principle is that while they can have one port open in America, there is nothing to fear from the resolutions of all the others. The city of London, which is in full opposition to the measures of Administration, unite the cause of America with their own, so that we may hope in time to overcome those prejudices which interested and designing men have spread of our aspiring after independence, getting rid of the navigation act, by which many honest worthy men in this country, real friends to liberty, have been misled.

" Lord Hillsborough's sentiments towards America are too well known to leave no room to expect any thing from him but malice and resentment. He has lately chosen one Knox his Under Secretary, who has distinguished himself by writing against America, and every movement discovers the most hostile and unfriendly sentiments towards us. The Agents and other persons from America, give up all hopes of prevailing by reason and argument against such fixed, rooted prejudice and resentment; so that they do nothing but what is merely official. The Manufacturers and Merchants must now soon feel the force of these Resolutions, unless some secret iniquitous scheme is devised to counteract them by keeping their people employed at the public expence, which is often suggested.

" They confess they feel every day more sensibly, so that there is no doubt but our perseverance will be crowned with success."

To William Fisher, and other Members of the Merchants Committee.

MANY of the inhabitants of this city, who some time since entertained hopes of advantage from a continuation of our non-importation agreement, being now fully convinced it cannot answer the end proposed, and that the trade of this city must severely feel the effects of adhering to that measure, while the colonies around us are enjoying the advantages of our inactivity, are of opinion, it is a proper time to make an alteration in said agreement.

We have conferred together, and conversed with many others on the subject, who are of opinion with us, that the sentiments of the subscribers to the non-importation agreement should be taken, whether said agreement should continue, or be dissolved, so far as to open the importation of goods from Great Britain as usual, tea, and such other articles as are, or may be subject to duties, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, excepted.

In order to accomplish this, the following method is proposed, that two of the subscribers be joined with two of the committee, and these four, in conjunction with two or three other reputable citizens, not immediately concerned in the trade, to go round the city, and take the sentiments of the subscribers, without using any arguments to influence their judgment; those who are for opening the importation, to subscribe a paper, the copy of which is inclosed, and at the same time the names of those who dissent, to be taken down in writing.

With this reasonable, and, as we think, unexceptionable measure, we hope for your concurrence—Be pleased to take the foregoing proposal under consideration, and favour us with your sentiments thereon as soon as possible.

We are your friends,
John Reynell, William West,
James and Drinker, Joseph Swift,
Tench Francis, Thomas Fisher,
Hugh Donaldson, Randle Mitchell,
Walter and Berlitz She, John and Clement Biddle,
Philip Benet, Jeremiah Warder,
John Drinker, Richard Parker.
Philadelphia, September 12, 1770.

We the subscribers having considered the present state of the trade of this Province under the Non-Importation Agreement, signed the 6th of February, and 20th March 1769, and being convinced a further continuation thereof will not answer the good purposes intended, DO mutually agree, that if a majority of the subscribers thereto should be of opinion, that the said agreement should be altered, and testify the same by subscribing their names thereto; we shall then consider ourselves at liberty to order goods from Great Britain, except tea, and other articles as are, or may be subject to duty on importation, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America.

And that every other colony may have time sufficient to order goods from Great Britain in like manner, we do further agree to restrict our orders sent thither, that the goods be not shipped from thence before the first of January next.

To which the Committee returned the following Answer.

Gentlemen,
WE are sorry to find the non-importation agreement has not yet produced the desired effect—What measures can be entered into whereby we still assert our rights, and oppose the system of slavery formed for America, the subscribers to that agreement may determine.

Considering the present situation of affairs, we agree with you, that it is very proper to take their sentiments on what is best to be done—But we do not think ourselves at liberty to adopt the method proposed by you, as the agreement itself has pointed out another.

Every subscriber to our agreement has pledged his word and honour to adhere to it, until the act complained of is repealed, or until a general meeting of the subscribers, after three days public notice, shall determine otherwise."

We are ready to call a general meeting of the subscribers whenever we are requested; but any other mode of taking their sentiments, we have no power to adopt—However as you seem to think otherwise, we shall lay the article of our agreement, together with your proposal, and this our answer, before the public, and let them judge.

We are your assured friends, Your humble servants,
William Fisher, John Gibson,
Samuel Howell, Daniel Benet,
Thomas Mifflin, John Cox,
George Roberts, Charles Thompson,
Alexander Hulton,
Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1770. J. M. Neft.

Upon receipt of the above answer, the gentlemen to whom it was directed, have undertaken to call a meeting of the subscribers at a tavern.

THE Co-partnership of Faulkner, Rapalje, and Ten Eyck, in the Brewery, is now dissolved.

All Persons indebted to said Partnership, are desired to make speedy Payment, to Mr. Anthony Ten Eyck; and those who have any Demands, are requested to call for their Money.

45 48

City of New-York, 10th Sept. 1770.
On THURSDAY the 20th Instant, will be opened, the
QUEEN'S-HEAD TAVERN,
Near the Exchange,

FOR many Years kept by the Subscribers, (late by Bolton and Sigel,) is now fitting up in the most genteel and convenient Manner, for the Reception and Entertainment of those Gentlemen, Ladies, and others who may please to favour him with their Company.

As the best Clubs, and the greatest Entertainments in this City, were at the above Tavern, in the Time of the Subscriber, he satisfies himself the Public are so well satisfied of his Ability to serve them, as to render the swelling of an Advertisement useless, other than to assure his former Friends and the Public in general, that every Endeavour will be used to give them the highest Satisfaction, and the utmost Respect on all Occasions, shewn by their already much obliged and very

Obedient Servant,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

M. B. Dinners and Suppers dressed to send out, for Lodgers and others, who live at a convenient Distance; also, Cakes, Tarts, Jellies, Whip-Sillybubs, Blaumange Sweet-Meats, &c. in any Quantity; cold Meat in small Quantities, Beef Stakes, &c. at any Hour; Pickled Oysters for the West-Indies or else where.

45 The House at the Gardens will be duly attended as usual.

45 48

Wanted to go to Virginia, on good Wages,
A Sober single Man, of a good Character, who understands the Smith's Business and is a good Workman.

A L S O.

Will be wanted the beginning of December next, a single Man of like Character, who understands the tending and Management of a Merchant's Mill, in the same Place, who may likewise hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer at the Exchange.

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